Rule 11. The record on appeal.

(a) Composition of the record on appeal. The record on appeal consists of the original papers documents and exhibits filed in or considered by the trial court, including the presentence report in criminal matters, and the transcript of proceedings, if any, the index prepared by the clerk of the trial court, and the docket sheet, shall constitutes the record on appeal in all cases. A copy of the record certified by the clerk of the trial court to conform to the original may be substituted for the original as the record on appeal. Only those papers prescribed under paragraph (d) of this rule shall be transmitted to the appellate court.

(b) Preparing, paginationng, and indexing of the record.

(1) <u>Preparing the record.</u> <u>Immediately upon filing of the notice of appealOn the appellate court's request</u>, the clerk of the trial court <u>clerk shall will securely fasten the record in a trial court case file, with collation prepare the record in the following order:</u>

(A) the index prepared by the clerk;

(B) the docket sheet;

(€A) all original papers documents in chronological order;

(DB) all published depositions in chronological order;

(EC) all transcripts prepared for appeal in chronological order;

(FD) a list of all exhibits offered in the proceeding; and

(GE) in criminal cases, the presentence investigation report.

(2) Pagination.

(A) The clerk shall mark the bottom right corner of every page of the collated index, docket sheet, and all original papers as well as <u>Using</u> <u>bBates numbering</u>, the entire record must be <u>paginated</u>. the cover page only of all published depositions and the cover page only of each volume

- of transcripts constituting the record with a sequential number using one series of numerals for the entire record.
- (B) If the appellate court requests a supplemental record is forwarded to the appellate court, the clerk shall collate same procedures as in (b)(2)(A) apply, continuing bBates numbering from the last page number of the original record the papers, depositions, and transcripts of the supplemental record in the same order as the original record and mark the bottom right corner of each page of the collated original papers as well as the cover page only of all published depositions and the cover page only of each volume of transcripts constituting the supplemental record with a sequential number beginning with the number next following the number of the last page of the original record.
- (3) <u>Index.</u> The clerk shall prepare aA chronological index of the record <u>must</u> accompany the record on appeal. The index shall <u>must identify</u>contain a reference to the date of filing and starting page of on which the documentpaper, deposition, or transcript, was filed in the trial court and the starting page of the record on which the paper, deposition or transcript will be found.
- (4) Examining the record. Clerks of the trial and a Appellate courts clerks shallwill establish rules and procedures for parties to checking out the record after pagination. for use by the parties in preparing briefs for an appeal or in preparing or briefing a petition for writ of certiorari.
- (c) Duty of appellant. After filing the notice of appeal, the appellant, or in the event that more than one appeal is taken, each appellant, shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d) and (e) of this rule and shall take any other action necessary to enable the clerk of the trial court to assemble and transmit the record. A single record shall be transmitted.
- <u>(d) Papers on appeal.</u>

(1) Criminal cases. All of the papers in a criminal case shall be included by the
clerk of the trial court as part of the record on appeal.
(2) Civil cases. Unless otherwise directed by the appellate court upon sua sponte

- motion or motion of a party, the clerk of the trial court shall include all of the papers in a civil case as part of the record on appeal.
- (3) Agency cases. Unless otherwise directed by the appellate court upon sua sponte motion or motion of a party, the agency shall include all papers in the agency file as part of the record.
- (ec) The transcript of proceedings; duty of appellant to order; notice to appellee if partial transcript is ordered.
 - (1) Request for transcript; time for filing. Within 104 days after filing the notice of appeal, or within 30 days of the notice of appeal where an indigent appellant has a statutory or constitutional right to counsel, the appellant shall must order the transcript(s) online at www.utcourts.gov, specifying the entire proceeding or parts of the proceeding to be transcribed that are not already on file. The appellant shall must serve on the appellee a designation of those parts of the proceeding to be transcribed. If the appellant desires a transcript in a compressed format, appellant shall include the request for a compressed format within the request for transcript. If no such parts of the proceedings are to be requested, within the same period the appellant shall must file a certificate to that effect with the clerk of the appellate court clerk and serve a copy of that certificate on the appellee.
 - (2) Transcript required of all evidence regarding challenged finding or conclusion. If the appellant intends to <u>urgeargue</u> on appeal that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by or is contrary to the evidence, the appellant <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> include in the record a transcript of all evidence relevant to such finding or

conclusion. Neither the court nor the appellee is obligated to correct appellant's deficiencies in providing the relevant portions of the transcript.

(3) Statement of issues; Ccross-designation by appellee. If the appellant does not order the entire transcript, the appellee may, within 104 days after the appellant services of the designation or certificate described in paragraph (e)(1) of this rule, order the transcript(s) in accordance with (e)(1), and file and serve on the appellant a designation of additional parts to be included.

(fd) Agreed statement as the record on appeal. In lieu of the record on appeal as defined in paragraph (a) of this rule, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case, showing how the issues presented by the appeal arose and were decided in the trial court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the issues presented. If the court deems - the statement complete and accurate conforms to the truth, it, -together with such additions as the trial court may consider necessary fully to present the issues raised by the appeal, shall will be approved by the trial court. The clerk of the trial court clerk shall will transmit the statement to the clerk of the appellate court clerk within the time prescribed by Rule 12(b)(2). The clerk of the trial court clerk shall will transmit the record index of the record to the clerk of the appellate court clerk upon the trial court's approval of the statement by the trial court.

(ge) Statement of evidence or proceedings when no report was made or when transcript is unavailable. If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made, or if a transcript is unavailable, or if the appellant is impecunious and unable to afford a transcript in a civil case, the appellant may prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means, including recollection. The statement shall must be served on the appellee, who may serve objections or propose amendments within 104 days after service. The statement and any objections or proposed amendments shall must be submitted to the trial court for resolution, and the trial court clerk will conform the record to the trial court's resolution.

| 108 | and approval and, as settled and approved, shall be included by the clerk of the trial |
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| 109 | court in the record on appeal. |
| 110 | (hfg) Supplementing or Correction or modification ying of the record. |
| 111 | (1) If any difference dispute arises as to whether the record truly discloses what |
| 112 | occurred in the trial courtis complete and accurate, the difference dispute shall |
| 113 | may be submitted to and resolved settled by theat trial court. The trial court will |
| 114 | ensure that and the record made to conform to the truth accurately reflects the |
| 115 | proceedings before the trial court, including by entering any necessary findings |
| 116 | to resolve the dispute. |
| 117 | (2) If anything material to either party is omitted from or misstated or is omitted |
| 118 | from in the record by error of the trial court or court personnel, by accident, or |
| 119 | because the appellant did not order a transcript of proceedings that the appellee |
| 120 | needs to respond to issues raised in the appellant's briefthe Brief of Appellant, |
| 121 | the parties by stipulation, the trial court, or the appellate court, either before or |
| 122 | after the record is transmitted, may direct that the omission or misstatement may |
| 123 | be corrected and, if necessary, that a supplemental record may be |
| 124 | certified created and forwarded and transmitted: |
| 125 | (A) on stipulation of the parties; |
| 126 | (B) by the trial court before or after the record has been forwarded; or |
| 127 | (C) by the appellate court on a motion from a party. |
| 128 | (3) The moving party, or the court if it is acting on its own initiative, shall must |
| 129 | serve on the parties a statement of the proposed changes. Within 104 days after |
| 130 | service, any party may serve objections to the proposed changes. All other |
| 131 | questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the |
| 132 | appellate court. |
| 133 | Effective November 1, 2022 |